

obligations of lessees under the Coal Mines Acts, and the rendering of royalty accounts is of course necessary to enable the lessor to check the amount payable to him.

From the above the solicitor's clerk will no doubt wonder as to how much of a mining lease he need concern himself with if he happens to come into contact with one in a conveyancing matter. In short the answer is: only the compensation provisions and the grant of, or power to acquire or occupy, surface lands. The vendor will no doubt sell subject to the lease, but the purchaser's solicitor if the land the subject of the sale is liable to be taken by the mining lessees for surface operations, must naturally explain the position to the purchaser before the contract is signed. If possible therefore the lease should always be inspected before the contract is approved.

Another aspect of mining practice arises on the question of barriers. Mining lessors often enter into mutual agreements whereby they agree to leave certain areas of mines unworked as a protection against fire and water. Again, where there is a central pumping station, mutual agreements

are entered into for the maintenance of the station.

Also coming within the category of mining may be considered leases of brick works and quarries, although the tendency of brick and quarry workers is where possible to purchase their working areas. Where leases are granted, they are again very elaborate and complicated, and unfortunately cannot be dealt with in this volume.